





HIS
MAJESTIES
Declaration

To both Houses of
PARLIAMENT,
Martii 21. 1641.

Which He likewise recommends
to the consideration of all His
loving Subjects.

In Answer to that presented to Him at
New-Market, the 9. of March
1641.

YORK:

Printed by ROBERT BARKER, Printer
to the Kings most Excellent Majestic: And
by the Assignes of JOHN BILL.

1642.

THIS
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Declaration

To both Houses of

PARLIAMENT,

MARCH 1641.

That the same be

to the consideration of all His

Majesties

in Answer to that presented to them at

New-England the 9. of March

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His Majesties Declaration to
 both Houses of P^{ARLIAMENT}
 March 21. 1644
 Although the Declaration
 was lately presented to
 Us at Newmarket, from
 both Our Houses of
 Parliament, be of so
 strange a nature, in
 respect of what we expected (after
 so many Acts of Grace and Favour
 to Our people) and some expressi-
 ons in it so different from the usuall
 Language to Princes, that we
 might well take a very long time to
 consider it, yet the cleareness and up-
 rightness of Our Conscience to
 God, and to be to Our Subjects
 hath supplied Us with a speedy An-
 swer, and Our unalterable Affec-
 tion to Our people, prevailed with

Us to suppress that passion, which might well enough become Us, upon such an Invitation.

we have reconsidered Our Answer of the first of this moneth, at Theobalds, which is urged to have given just cause of sorrow to Our Subjects. whosoever looks over that Message (which was in effect to tell Us, That if we would not joyn with them (in an Act which we conceived might prove prejudicial and dangerous unto Us and the whole Kingdom) they would make a Law without Us, and impose it upon Our People) will not think that sudden Answer can be excepted to.
 we have little encouragement to Replies of this nature, when we are told of how little value Our words are like to be with you, though they come accompanied with all the Actions of Love and Justice (where there is room for Actions to accom-
 pany

pamy them) yet we cannot but dis-
 avow the having any such Cball
 Councell or Councellors about Us;
 to Our knowledge; as are men-
 tioned; and if any such be discover-
 ed, we will leave them to the Cen-
 sure & Judgement of Our Parlia-
 ment: In the mean tyme, we could
 wish, that Our own immediate
 Actions (which we avow) and Our
 own Honour might not be so
 roughly censured and wounded, un-
 der that common Title of Evil
 Councellors.

For Our faithfull and zealous
 Affection to the true Protestant
 Profession; and Our Resolution to
 concur with Our Parliament in
 any possible course for the propaga-
 tion of it, and suppressing of popery,
 we can say no more then we have
 already expressed in Our Declara-
 tion to all Our loving Subjects,
 published in Januarie last, by the
 advice of Our Privie Councell, in
 which

Which we endeavored to make as
 fully a confession of our Self, in
 this point, as we were able, being
 most assured, that the constant pra-
 ctice of our Faith hath been answer-
 able therunto: And therefore we
 did rather expect a testimonie and
 acknowledgement of such our Zeal
 and Pietie then those Expressions
 we meet with in this Declaration,
 of any Designe of altering Religion
 in this Kingdom. And we do (out
 of the Innocency of our hearts) wish,
 That the Judgements of Heaven
 may be manifested upon those who
 have, or had any such Designe.
 As for the Scots troubles, we
 had well thought that those unhap-
 py Differences had been wrapping
 in perpetuall silence, by the Act of
 Oblivion, which being solemnly
 past in the Parliaments of both
 Kingdoms, should our Mouths from
 any other Reply, then to shew our
 great dislike of receiving the memo-
 ry thereof. If

If the Rebellion in Ireland (so
 odious to all Christians) seems to
 have been framed and maintained
 in England, or to have any counte-
 nance from hence, we conjure both
 Our Houses of Parliament, and all
 Our loving Subjects whatsoever,
 to use all possible means to discover
 and send such out, that we may
 joy in the most exemplary venge-
 ance upon them that can be imagi-
 ned. But we must think our self
 highly and carefully injured in
 Our Reputation, if any Declarati-
 on, Action, or Expulsion of the Irish
 Rebels, any Letter from Court
 to the people, for fasting
 and praying, or from Tuckram Whit-
 combe, of strange speeches uttered in
 Ireland, shall beget any jealousy or
 misapprehension in our Subjects,
 of our Justice, Power, and Affec-
 tion, it being evident to all unbi-
 ased and Wicked Men not to be dis-

ble of great advantage; as by ha-
ving their false Discourses so far
believed, as to raise fears and Je-
lousies to the Distraction of this
Kingdom; the onely way to their
security: And we cannot expresse a
deeper sense of the sufferings of
Our poor Protestant Subjects in
that Kingdom; then we have done
in Our often Messages to both
Houses; by which we have offered,
and are still ready to venture Our
Royall person for their Redemp-
tion, well knowing, that as we are
(in Our own interest) more con-
cerned in them; so we are to make a
strict Account to Almighty God
for any neglect of Our Dutie, or
their preservation.

For the manifold Attempts to
provoke Our late Armie; and the
Armie of the Scots, and to raise a
Faction in the City of London, and
other parts of the Kingdom; If it
be said, as relating to Us, we can-
not

not without great indignation suffer Our Self to be reproached, to have intended the least force or threatening to Our Parliament, as the being privie to the bringing up of the Army would imply: where as we call God to witnesse, we never had any such thought, or knew of any such resolution concerning Our late Army. For the Petition shewed to Us by Captain Legg, we well remember the same, and the occasion of that Conference: Captain Legg being lately come out of the South, and repairing to Us at Whitehall, we asked him of the state of Our Arme, and (after some Relation made of it) he told Us, That the Commanders and Officers of the Arme had a mind to petition the Parliament, as others of Our People had done, and shewed Us the Copie of a Petition, which we read, and finding it to be very humble, desiring the Parliament

might receiue no interruption in the
 Reformation of the Church and
 State, to the Honour of Queen Eli-
 zabeths dayes, we told him we saw
 no harm in it: Whereupon he replied.
 That he beleved all the Officers of
 the Army would like it: onely he
 thought Sir Jacob Ashly would be
 unwilling to signe it, out of fear
 that it might displease Us. we then
 read the petition over again, and
 then observing nothing in Matter
 or Form we conceived could possi-
 bly geue just cause of offence, we de-
 livered it to him again, bidding him
 giue it to Sir Jacob Ashly, for
 whose satisfaction we had written
 CR upon it, to testifie Our approba-
 tion: and we wish that the petition
 might be seen and published, and
 then we beleve it will appear no
 dangerous one, nor a just ground
 for the least Jealousie or Mis ap-
 prehension. For Master Jermyn, it
 is well known, that he was gone
 from

from Whitehall before we received
the desire of both Houses for the re-
straint of Our Seruants, neither
returned he thither, nor passed over by
any warrant granted by Us after
that time.

For the breach of Priviledge in
the Accusation of the Lord K. of
Ireland; and the five Members of the
House of Commons, we thought
we had given so ample satisfaction
in Our severall Messages to that
purpose, that it should be no more
passed against Us, being confident
if the breach of Priviledge had been
greater then hath been then before
offered; Our Acknowledgement
and Retraction hath been greater
then ever King hath given; besides
the not examining how many of
Our priviledges have been invaded
in defence and vindication of the
other: And therefore we hoped
Our true and earnest Protestation
in Our Answer to your Order con-
cerning

concerning the Militia, would so far
 have satisfied you of Our intenti-
 ons then, that you would no more
 have entertained any imagination
 of any other Designe, then we there
 expressed. But why the listing of so
 many Officers, (and entertaining
 them at Whitehall should be miscon-
 strued, we much marvel when it
 is notoriously known the Tumults
 at Westminster were so great, & their
 Denunciations so scandalous & sedi-
 tious, that we had good cause to
 suppose Our own Person, and those
 of Our wife and Children to be
 in apparent danger, and therefore
 we had great reason to appoint a
 Guard about Us, and to accept the
 dutifull tender of the Services of
 any of our loving Subjects, which
 was an honour to the Gentlemen of
 the Tiers of Counties ~~mentioned in~~
 For the Lord Digby, we assure
 you, in the name of a King, that
 he has Our warrant to passe the
 seas,

seas, and had left Our Court before
we ever heard of the Vloete of the
House of Commons, or had any
cause to imagine, that his ab-
sence would have been excepted
against.

What your Advertisements
are from Rome, Venice, Paris, and
other parts, or what the Popes
Nuncio sollicites the Kings of
France or Spain to do, or from what
persons such Informations come
to you, or how the credit and repu-
tation of such persons have been
lifted and examined, we know not,
but are confident, no sober honest
Man in Our Kingdoms can be-
leeve that we are so desperate, or
so senselesse to entertain such De-
signes, as would not onely bury
this Our Kingdom in hidden de-
struction and ruine, but Our own
Name and Posterity in perpetuall
scorn and infamy. And therefore
we could have wished, that in
Matters

Wholly of so high and tender a
nature (wherein the mindes of
Our good Subjects must needs be
sacred) in the expressions were so
plain and easie, that nothing might
stick with them with reflection on
Us, since you thought fit to publish
it at all.
And having thus dealt thus plain-
ly and freely with you by way of
Answer to the particular grounds
of your Petition, we hope (upon due
consideration and weighing both
sides) you will not finde the
conclusion to be of that moment to
beget us longer to continue a dis-
satisfying betwixt Us, or force
you to use your selves to the use
of any other power than what the
Law hath given you, the which
we much more desire the mea-
sure of Our own power and extent
shall be the rule of Our Subjects
Obedience.
Concerning Our Tears and Te-
aroules,

loners, as we had no intention of
 accusing you, so are we sure our
 words spoken by Us (on the sud-
 den) at Theobalds will bear that In-
 terpretation. We said for Our Re-
 sidence meet you, we thought it might
 be so safe and honourable, that we
 had no cause to absent Our self
 from Whitehall, as if this should be
 breach of faith, or of parliaments;
 we cannot understand we explain-
 ed Our meaning in Our Answer at
 Newmarket, in the presentation of
 this Declaration, concerning the
 printed seditious pamphlets and
 Sermons; and the great Tumults
 at Westminster; And we must appeal
 to you and all the world, whether
 we might not justly suppose Our
 self in danger of either. And if we
 were now at Whitehall, what securi-
 ty have we that the like shall not
 be again, especially if any Delin-
 quents of that nature have been ap-
 prehended by the Ministers of Ju-
 stice

like; and been rescued by the People;
 and so as yet escape unpunished. If
 you have not been informed of the
 seditious words used in; and the cir-
 cumstances of those Tumults; and
 will appoint some way for the exa-
 mination of them; we will require
 some of Our learned Council to
 attend with such evidence as may
 satisfy you; and all that is done, or
 some other course taken for Our se-
 curity; you cannot (with reason)
 wonder that we intend not to be
 where we most desire to be.

And can there yet want evidence
 of Our hearty and importunate de-
 sire to joyne with Our Parliament
 and all Our faithfull Subjects, in
 defence of the Religion and pub-
 lique good of the Kingdom: have
 we given you no other earnest but
 now to secure you of these desires.
 The very Remonstrance of the
 House of Commons published in
 November last of the State of
 the

the Kingdon; altho it is a more
 reall Testimony of Our good Affe-
 ctions then Words: that Remona-
 strances valued Our Acts of Grace
 and Justice at so high a rate, that it
 declared the Kingdon to be their a-
 gainer, though it had charged it self
 by Bills of Subsidies and Pen-
 money, with the levy of 600000. li.
 besides the contracting of a Debt to
 Our Scots Subjects of 220000. li.
 Are the Bills for the Trienniall
 Parliaments; for relinquishing Our
 Title of imposing upon Merchants;
 and power of passing of Statutes;
 for the taking away the Star-
 Chamber, and High Commission
 Courts, for the Regulating the
 Countroll Table; but Words: Are
 the Bills for the Forests, The Statute-
 new Courts; The Clerk of the Mar-
 ket; And the taking away the Cloths
 of Bishops out of the Lords House,
 but Words: Lastly, what greater
 earnest of Our tru st and reliance

on Our Parliament could, or can
 give then the passing of the Bill
 for the continuance of this present
 Parliament: the length of which,
 we hope, will never alter the nature
 of parliamentes, and the constituti-
 on of this Kingdom; nor will it Our
 Subjects so much to abuse Our
 Confidence, as to esteem any thing
 fit for this Parliament to do, which
 were not; if it were in Our Power
 to dissolve to morrow: And af-
 ter all these, and many other Acts
 of Grace on Our part: (that we
 might deserve of a perfect reconcilia-
 tion being to all our Subjects) we have offenders, and are still
 ready to grant a free and general
 pardon, as ample as your fathers
 shall desire: And if these be not
 enough to remove the Affections
 of Our Subj, for the publick good
 of Our Kingdom, we are willing to do
 still that shall seeme best to content
 them: As it is in Q. Ja. first
 110 2 D Lo

To conclude (though we think
 our Answer already followeth that
 point) nevertheless Our Reason is
 as before we have willing to declare
 That we look upon it as a matter
 of as great weight, as doth Refer-
 ence to the Affairs of this King-
 dom, and to our own Inclinati-
 ons and Desires, that if all we can
 say or do, can raise a mutuall Con-
 fidence (the onely way, with Gods
 blessing, to make Us all happy) and
 by your encouragement, the Laws
 of the Land, and the Government
 of the City of London, may recover
 some life for Our security, we will
 overtake your Desires, and be as
 soon with you as you can wish: And
 in the mean time we will be sure
 that neither the businesse of Ireland,
 or any other Advantage for this
 Kingdom, shall suffer through Our
 Default, or by Our Absence. we
 being so far from repenting the

